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## Wilmington Journal.

DAVID FULTON, EDITOR.

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GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND LIBERTY

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PER SQUARE OF STATEEN LINES OR LESS.

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One squate one insertion

## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow-citizens of the Senate ound of the House of Representatives :

the common good. After an existence of near ing families.

It has ever been our cherished policy to

I deem it necessary, after the full exposi- government. tion of them contained in my message of the eleventh of May, 1846, and in my annual message at the commencement of the session of Congress in December last, to reiterate the serious causes of complaint which we had against Mexico before she commenced hostili-

anxious desire to avoid a rupture between the | Minister of Foreign Affairs of Mexico. amicable negotiation, in the hope that Mexi- into negotiations for peace.

or and interests by prosecuting it with vigor capital, and to prepare for fresh resistance. until we could obtain a just and honorable

that fact, accompanied with a succinct statement of our-other causes of complaint against state of war exists between that government | clude a treaty of peace. tion," was passed with great unanimity by of territory.

national honor and interest. arms, and the vast extent of the enemy's ter- purpose or definite object.

their country's honor and interests. The her, it is notorious that she does not possess some foreign Power to possess it either by laws of the United States should not at once the past, and security for the future. Hither- this mild treatment; had failed to produce the

three-fourths of a century as a free and inde- Shortly after the adjournment of the last tween the two countries. mains to be solved, whether man is capable of was received of the signal victory of Buena of territorial indemnity when that body made more powerful State. their heart, not less than their allegiance, to directed to make any new overtures of peace, indemnity was to be obtained from Mexico at that in which we are now engaged. the country whose dominion belongs alone to but was the bearer of a despatch from the Section of the war; and yet it was certhe country whose dominion belongs alone to but was the bearer of a despatch from the Section of the war; and yet it was certhe country whose dominion belongs alone to but was the bearer of a despatch from the Section of the war; and yet it was certhe country whose dominion belongs alone to but was the bearer of a despatch from the Section of the war; and yet it was certhe country whose dominion belongs alone to but was the bearer of a despatch from the Section of the war; and yet it was certhe country whose dominion belongs alone to but was the bearer of a despatch from the Section of the war; and yet it was certhe country whose dominion belongs alone to but was the bearer of a despatch from the Section of the war; and yet it was certhe country whose dominion belongs alone to but was the bearer of a despatch from the Section of the war; and yet it was certhe country whose dominion belongs alone to but was the bearer of a despatch from the Section of the war; and yet it was certhe country whose dominion belongs alone to but was the bearer of a despatch from the Section of the war; and yet it was certhe country whose dominion belongs alone to but was the bearer of a despatch from the Section of the war; and yet it was certhe country whose dominion belongs alone to but was the bearer of a despatch from the Section of the war; and yet it was certhe country whose dominion belongs alone to but was the bearer of a despatch from the Section of the war; and yet it was certhe country whose dominion belongs alone to but was the bearer of a despatch from the section of the war; and yet it was certhe country whose dominion belongs alone to be a despatch from the section of the war; and yet it was certhe country whose dominion belongs alone to be a despatch from the section of the war; and yet it was certhe country whose dominion belongs alone to be a despatch from the s No country has been so much favored, or ister of Foreign Affairs of Mexico, in reply to ed, no indemnity could be obtained. An all-wise Creator directed and guarded us in ment was informed of his appointment, and of at their last session, an act was passed, upon cial-would soon be developed. our infant struggle for freedom, and has con- his presence at the headquarters of our army, the Executive recommendation, appropriating Upper California is bounded on the north government in which the executive and legis- subject the United States to another indignant Mexico, to be used by him in the event that other harbors along the California coast, would for such officers as may be thus employed.

with Congress upon the state of the Union, Care was taken to give no instructions to of asking this appropriation was distinctly and profitable commerce with China, and oth- Mexico may think proper hereafter to pursue. and the present condition of public affairs. the commissioner which could in any way stated in the several messages on the subject er countries of the East. During the past year the most gratifying interfere with our military operations, or rethe policy which has been suggested, either to successive revolutions, the continued successive revolutions of the war. proofs are presented that our country has been lax our energies in the prosecution of the war. appropriations made in 1803 and 1806, which mercial world would participate, would at withdraw our army altogether, or to retire to withdraw our army altogether, or to retire to the processed and authority in any manner to were referred to were intended to be could be compared by him he did not blessed with a wide-spread and universal pros- He possessed no authority in any manner to were referred to, were intended to be applied once be secured to the United States by the There has been no period since the control these operations. He was authorized in part consideration for the cession of Loui- cession of this territory; while it is certain government was founded, when all the indus- to exhibit his instructions to the General in siana and the Floridas. In like manner it was that as long as it remains a part of the Mexi- the conquests they have made by deeds of unthat pursuits of our people have been more command of the army; and in the event of a anticipated that, in settling the terms of a trea- can dominions, they can be enjoyed neither successful, or when labor in all branches of treaty being concluded and ratified on the ty of "limits and boundaries" with Mexico, a by Mexico herself nor by any other nation. business has received a fairer or better reward. part of Mexico, he was directed to give him cession of territory estimated to be of greater New Mexico is a frontier province, and has From our abundance we have been enabled to notice of that fact. On the happening of such value than the amount of our demands against never been of any considerable value to Mexperform the pleasing duty of furnishing food contingency, and on receiving notice thereof, her might be obtained; and that the prompt ico. From its locality, it is natually connectfor the starving millions of less favored count the General in command was instructed by payment of this sum—in part consideration ed with our western settlements. The territhe Secretary of War to suspend further active for the territory ceded—on the conclusion of torial limits of the State of Texas, too, as de-In the enjoyment of the bounties of Provi- military operations until further orders .- a treaty, and its ratification on her part, might fined by her laws, before her admission into dence at home, such as have rarely fallen to These instructions were given with a view to be an inducement with her to make such a our union, embrace all that portion of N. Mexthe lot of any people, it is cause of congratu- intermit hostilities, until the treaty thus rati- cession of territory as would be satisfactory to ico lying east of the Rio Grande, while Mexilation, that our intercourse with all the Pow- fied by Mexico could be transmitted to Wash. the United States. And although the failure co still claims to hold this territory as a part ers of the earth, except Mexico, continues to ington, and receive the action of the govern- to conclude such a treaty has rendered it un- of her dominions. The adjustment of this

collivate peace and good will with all nations; reaching the army, to deliver to the General tire sum remains in the treasury, it is still ap- ced the belief that the Mexican government and this policy has been steadily pursued by in command the despatch he bore from the plicable to that object, should the contingency might even desire to place this province un-Secretary of the State of the Minister of For- occur making such application proper. No change has taken place in our relations eign Affairs of Mexico, and, on receiving it, The doctrine of no territory is the doctrine United States. Numerous bands of fierce with Mexico since the adjournment of the last the General was instructed by the Secretary of no indemnity; and, if sanctioned, would be and warlike savages wander over it, and upon Congress. The war in which the U. States of War to cause it to be transmitted to the a public acknowledgment that our country its borders. Mexico has been, and must conwere forced to engage with the government of commander of the Mexican forces, with a was wrong, and that the war declared by Con- tinue to be, too feeble to restrain them from request that it might be communicated to his gress with extraordinary unanimity, was un- committing depredations, robberies, and mur-

> quarters of the army until after another bril- | tional character. liant victory had crowned our arms at Cerro

The despatch which he bore from the Sec-It is sufficient on the present occasion to Jalapa, on the seventh day of May, 1847, to- of the war to which we have been subjected, New Mexico were held and governed by the things in Mexico, and to withdraw our army nish the means of supporting our army; and say, that the wanton violation of the rights of gether with the despatch from the Secretary and the success which had attended our arms, would properson and property of our citizens commit- of State to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of were deemed to be of a most moral character, these tribes from committing such outrages, ted by Mexico, her repeated acts of bad faith, Mexico, having been transmitted to him from The commissioner of the United States was and compel them to release these captives, through a long series of years, and her disre- Vera Cruz. The commissioner arrived at the authorized to agree to the establishment of the and restore them to their families and friends. gard of solemn treaties, stipulating for indem- headquarters of the army a few days after- Rio Grande as the boundary, from its entrance In proposing to acquire New Mexico and nity to our injured citizens, not only constitu- wards. His presence with the army and his into the Gulf to its intersection with the south- the Californias, it was known that but an inted ample cause of war on our part, but were diplomatic character were made known to the ern boundary of New Mexico, in north lati- considerable portion of the Mexican people of such an aggravated character as would Mexican government, from Puebla, on the tude about thirty-two degrees, and to obtain a would be transferred with them, the country have justified us before the whole world in twelfth of June, 1847, by the transmission of cession to the United States of the provinces embraced within these provinces being chiefly resorting to this extreme remedy. With an the despatch from the Secretary of State to the of New Mexico and the Californias, and the an uninhabited region.

co might vield to pacific councils and the de- Our army pursued its march upon the capi- was, under no circumstances, to yield. mands of justice. In this hope we were dis- tal, and, as it approached it, was met by for- That it might be manifest not only to Mex- fortified places near the gates of the city of appointed. Our minister of peace sent to midable resistance. Our forces first encoun- ico, but to all other nations, that the United Mexico, and upon the city itself; and after Mexico was insultingly rejected. The Mexi- tered the enemy, and achieved signal victories States were not disposed to take advantage of several days of severe conflict, the Mexican can government refused ever to hear the terms in the severely contested battles of Conteras a feeble power, by insisting upon wresting forces, vastly superior in number to our own, of adjustment which he was authorized to and Churubusco. It was not until after these from her all other provinces, including many were driven from the city, and it was occupied propose; and finally, under wholly unjustifiable actions had resulted in decisive victories, and of her principal towns and cities, which we by our troops. pretexts involved the two countries in war, by the capital of the enemy was within our pow- had conquered and held in our military occu- Immediately after information was received invading the territory of the State of Texas, er, that the Mexican government manifested pation, but were willing to conclude a treaty of the unfavorable result of the negotiations, striking the first blow, and shedding the blood any disposition to enter into negotiations for in a spirit of liberality, our commissioner believing that his continued presence with the Though the United States were the aggriev- there is too much reason to believe they were tion to Mexico of all our other conquests. | mined to recall our commissioner. A despatch ed nation. Mexico commenced the war, and insincere, and that in agreeing to go through As the territory to be acquired by the boun- to this effect was transmitted to him on the we were compelled, in self-defence, to repel the forms of negotiation, the object was to dary proposed might be estimated to be of sixth of October last. The Mexican governthe invader, and to vindicate the national hon- gain time to strengthen the defences of their greater value than a fair equivalent for our just ment will be informed of his recall; and that,

On learning that hostilities had been com- rarily, by entering into an armistice with a sonable. menced by Mexico, I promptly communicated view to the opening of negotiatiens. Com- The terms of a treaty proposed by the Mex- made by Mexico. act of the thirteenth of May, 1846, declared which took place between these functionaries They must have known that their ultimatum and the precious blood of many of our patrithat "by the act of the republic of Mexico, a of the two governments was a failure to con-

themselves with imperishable honors. When and herself the aggressor in the war-to re- Mexico could be induced to make.

While every patriot's heart must exult, and by such a treaty, the United States should be especially the case with Up-

er the Mexican government might signify a ble the President to conclude a treaty of peace, dv, enterprising, and intelligent portion of our necessary to use any part of the three millions | question of boundary is important. The commissioner was also directed, on of dollars appropriated by that act, and the en-

just, and should be abandoned; an admission ders, not only upon the inhabitants of New The commissioner did not reach the head- unfounded in fact, and degrading to the na- Mexico itself, but upon those of the other shall ultimately fail, then we shall have ex- tributions for its support; and on the first of

sidering the character and amount of our the power of the United States. At this moretary of War to the General in command of claims, the unjustifiable and unprovoked comment, many Mexicans, principally females ted post for attack, would concentrate his formand of claims, the unjustifiable and unprovoked comment, many Mexicans, principally females ted post for attack, would concentrate his formand of claims, the unjustifiable and unprovoked comment, many Mexicans, principally females. the army was received by that officer, then at mencement of hostilities by her, the expenses and children, are in captivity among them. If

missioners were appointed on the part of Mex- ican commissioners were wholly inadmissaico to meet the commissioner on the part of ble. They negotiated as if Mexico were the States was authorized to be made in April threatened with attack, be permitted to cross may have drawn false inferences from the and as the merchandize imported upon which United States. The result of the conferences victorious, and not the vanquished party .- last, large expenditures have been incurred, States to dismember Texas, by surrendering ecution of the war. This consideration, and tages of the conquests we have already made, it; and, indeed, that we might ultimately of Mexico, and the application of them to out state of war exists between that government and the United States"—this act declaring the war to exist by the act of the republic of Mexico," and making provisions for its prose
The commisssioner of the United States to dismember 1 exas, by surrendering abandoned them. To abandon it altogether, without insisting on any by having voluntarily abandoned them. To abandon it altogether, without insisting on any by having voluntarily abandoned them. To abandon it altogether, without insisting on any by having voluntarily abandoned them. To abandon it altogether, without insisting on any by having voluntarily abandoned them. To abandon it altogether, without insisting on any by having voluntarily abandon it altogether, without insisting on any by having voluntarily abandon it altogether, without insisting on any by having voluntarily abandoned them. To abandon it altogether, without insisting on any by having voluntarily abandoned them. To abandon it altogether, without insisting on any by having voluntarily abandoned them. To abandon it altogether, without insisting on any by having voluntarily abandoned them. 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To abandon it altogether, without insisting on any by having voluntarily abandon it altogether, without insisting on any by having voluntarily abandon it altogether, without insisting on any by having voluntarily abandon it altogether, without insisting on any by having voluntarily abandon it altog cution "to a speedy and successful termina- ty required by the United States was a cession laws when she was an independent republic, ter to accept. and when she was annexed to the United | Our arms having been every where victor-Congress, there being but two negative votes It is well known that the only indemnity States and admitted by Congress as one of the lous, having subjected to our military occuin the senate, and but fourteen in the House which it is in the power of Mexico to make in States of our Union. It contained no provis- pation a large portion of the enemy's country, satisfaction of the just and long deferred ion for the payment by Mexico of the just including his capital, and negotiations for peace The existence of the war having thus been claims of our citizens against her, and the on- claims of our citizens. It required indemni- having failed, the important questions arise. declared by Congress, it became my duty, un- ly means by which she can reimburse the ty to Mexican citizens for injuries they may In what manner the war ought to be prosecu- a policy. der the constitution and the laws, to conduct United States for the expense of the war, is have sustained by our troops in the prosecu- ted? and what should be our future policy? I and prosecute it. This duty has been per- a cession to the United States of a portion of tion of the war. It demanded the right for cannot doubt that we should secure and renformel; and though, at every stage of its pro- her territory. Mexico to levy and collect the Mexican tariff der available the conquests which we have of bringing the war to an honorable close, adopted to conciliate, as far as a state of war open communications between the conquests which we have gress, I have manifested a willingness to ter- and no other means of making the required of duties on goods imported into her ports already made; and that, with this view, we mounte it by a just peace, Mexico h refused indemnity. If we refused indemnity occupation during the should hold and occupy, by our naval and power in the vital parts of the enemy's lation; to convince them that the war was merchandise imported, to transport and vend to accede to any terms which could accept nothing else. To reject indemnity, by refust war, and the owners of which had paid to of- military forces, all the ports, towns, cities. country. ted by the United States, consistently with the ing to accept a cession of territory, would be ficers of the United States the military contri- and provinces now in our occupation, or which to abondon all our just demands, and to wage butions which had been levied upon them; may hereafter fall into our possession; that cember last, I declared that "the war has not which had commenced hostilities; to remove great extent, be soon removed, by our increas-The rapid and brilliant successes of our the war, bearing all its expenses, without a and it offered to cede to the United States, for we should press forward our military operaa pecuniary consideration, that part of Upper tions, and levy such military contributions on ritory which had been overrun and conquered, A state of war abrogates treaties previous- California lying north of latitude thirty-seven the enemy as may, as far as practicable, debefore the close of the last session of Con- ly existing between the belligerents, and a degrees. Such were the unreasonable terms fray the future expenses of the war.

admiration. History presents no parrallel of are provided for in its stipulations. A treaty of the United States, it was believed, would failed to offer any other terms which could be of so many glorious victorious achieved by of peace which would terminate the existing be more in accordance with the convenience accepted by the United States, the national our true policy—indeed, the only policy which directed scrupulously to respect their religion, for our military commanders to adopt; should; any nation within so short a period. Our war, without providing for indemnity, would and interests of both nations, than any other honor, no less than the public interests, re-

guage, attracted by the civil and religious free- headquarters of our army, with full powers to invaded Mexico, they made additional appro- principle, and in resisting its invasion by any sideration of Congress to this important subdom we enjoy, and by our happy condition, enter upon negotiations, and to conclude a just priations and authorized the raising of addi- foreign Power, we might be involved in other ject. annually crowd to our shores, and transfer and honorable treaty of peace. He was not tional troops for the same purpose—that no wars more expensive and more difficult than

retary of State of the United States to the Mintain that, if no Mexican territory was acquirifornias are contiguous to the territories of the
These other Mexican provinces are now govThese other Mexican provinces are now govshould acknowledge with deeper reverence, one received from the latter of the 22d of Feb- It is further manifest that Congress content under the general authority which is conferred under the general authority which is conferred the manifestations of the Divine protection. ruary, 1847, in which the Mexican govern- plated territorial indemnity, from the fact that, al, agricultural, manufacturing, and commer- upon a conqueror by the laws of war. They

der the protection of the government of the northern States of Mexico. It would be a The terms of the treaty proposed by the U. blessing to all those northern States to have States were not only just to Mexico, but, con- their own citizens protected against them by

privilege of the right of way across the isth- These were the leading considerations which two countries, we forbore for years to assert | Many weeks elapsed after its receipts, and mus of Tehuantepec. The boundary of the induced me to authorize the terms of peace our clear rights by force, and continued to seek | no overtures were made, nor any desire ex- Rio Grande, and the cession to the U. States | which were proposed to Mexico. They were reliess for the wrongs we had suffered by pressed by the Mexican government to enter of New Mexico and Upper California, consti- rejected; and, negotiations being at an end, tuted an ultimatum which our commissioner hostilities were renewed. An assault was made by our gallant army upon the strongly

peace; and even then, as events have proved, was authorized to stipulate for the restora- army could be productive of no good, I deterdemands, our commissioner was authorized in the existing state of things, I shall not deem The General in command of the army deem- to stipulate for the payment of such additional it proper to make any further overtures of on them, and then retreat to the interior be- our forbearance, and our objects, in desiring to collected by our military and naval officers; ed it expedient to suspend hostilities tempo- pecuniary consideration as was deemed rea- peace, but shall be at all times ready to receive fore a sufficient force can be concentrated to conclude an amicable adjustment of the exist- and applied to the use of our army and navy:

brave dead met their melancholy fate in a foreign land, nobly, discharging their duty, and
such a treaty no result could be anticipated,
the means to meet such an undertaking. From conquest or by purchase. If no foreign govbe extended over them. To wait for a treaty
of peace, such as we are willing to make, by

While the war had been conducted on our with their country's flag waving triumphantly but the same irritating disappointments which modes, an independent revolutionary govern- which our relations towards them would not Whilst our armies have advanced from vic- part according to the most humane and libein the face of the foe. Their patriotic deeds have heretofore attended the violations of simment would probably he established by the in-The annual meeting of Congress is always are justly appreciated, and will long be reliar treaty stipulations on the part of Mexico. habitants, and such foreigners as may remain own interest, and that of the people inhabitwas waged in a far different spirit on the part The annual meeting of Congress is always and interesting event. The Representatives of the States and of the people come fresh from the States and of the people come fresh from the States and of the people come fresh from the States and of the people come fresh from the States and of the people come fresh from the States and of the people come fresh from the States and of the people come fresh from the States have abandanced to their survive the friendship and good understanding which the friendship a the States and of the people counsel together for and served should be extended to their surviv- the friendship and good understanding which doned it. Such a government would be too should, as soon as possible, be established tilities by accepting it. should characterize the future intercourse be- feeble long to maintain its separate indepen- over them. Should Congress, therefore, dedent existence, and would finally become antermine to hold these provinces permanently, peace has, undoubtedly, arisen from the fact, age excesses upon our troops. Large humpendent republic, the problem no longer republic, the problem constituent parts of our country, the early es- tion by one faction or military usurper after gaging in guerilla warfare, robbed and murself-government. The success of our admiration of the fall of the city of Vera Cruz, provision for the prosecution of the war, is Should any foreign government attempt to tablishment of territorial governments over another, and such has been the condition of dered in the most cruel manner individual ble system is a conclusive refutation of the possess it as a colony, or otherwise to incorthem will be important for the more perfect insecurity in which their successive governsoldiers, or small parties, whom accident of theories of those in other countries, who maintheories of those in other countries, who mainthem will be important for the more perfect
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porate it with itself, the perfect per theories of those in other countries of those of those in other countries of those in other countries of those of those other countries of and that the mass of mankind must be gov- rable to our arms and so disastrous to Mexico, dent to employ the militia and naval and mili- my first annual message, that no foreign Pow- established. It will promote peace and tranerned by force. Subject to no arbitrary or hethe period was propitious to afford her anoththe period was propitious teditary authority, the people are the only sovereigns recognised by our constitution.—

the services of fifty thousand volunteers, to plant or establish any new colony or domin-brace it, to enter into negotiations for peace, a shown them
the services of fifty thousand volunteers, to plant or establish any new colony or domin-brace it, to enter into negotiations for peace, a shown them
the services of fifty thousand volunteers, to plant or establish any new colony or domin-brace it, to enter into negotiations for peace, a shown them
The Mexicans having thus shown them
The Mexicans having thus shown them-Numerous emigrants of every lineage and lanNumerous emigrants of every lineage and lannent, must be maintaining this local to the last session, and after our army had nent, must be maintaining this local to the last session, and after our army had nent, must be maintaining this local to the last session, and after our army had nent, must be maintaining this local to the last session, and after our army had nent, must be maintaining this local to the last session are local to the last session and after our army had nent, must be maintaining this local to the last session and liberality it was decorated to the last session and liberality it was decorated to the last session and liberality it was decorated to the last session and liberality it was decorated to the last session and liberality it was decorated to the last session and liberality it was decorated to the last session and liberality it was decorated to the last session and liberality it was decorated to the last session and liberality it was decorated to the last session and liberality it was decorated to the last session and liberality it was decorated to the last session and liberality it was decorated to the last session and last

United States, and if brought under the gov- erned by our military and naval commanders, should continue to be held as a means of costantly watched over our surprising progress, and that he was invested with full powers to three millions of dollars with that express obuntil we have become one of the great nations conclude a definitive treaty of peace, whenev- ject. This appropriation was made "to ena- United States, would soon be settled by a har- to conduct such a government. Adequate It is in a country thus favored, and under a desire to do so. While I was unwilling to limits, and boundaries, with the republic of population. The bay of San Francisco, and levied on the enemy, should be fixed by law or usurper may have prevented them from necessarily left to the discretion of the comlative branches hold the authority for limited refusal, I was yet resolved that the evils of said treaty, when signed by the authorized a- afford shelter for our navy, for our numerous What further provision may become necessaperiods, alike from the people, and where all the war should not be protracted a day longer gents of the two governments, and duly ratiare responsible to their respective constituent than might be rendered absolutely necessary fied by Mexico, shall call for the expenditure ployed in the Pacific ocean, and would in a per to make of them, must depend on the fuof the same, or any part thereof." The object short period become the marts of an extensive ture progress of the war, and the course which

parralleled bravery, and at the expense of so much blood and treasure, in a just war on our part, and one which, by the act of the enemy, we could not honorably have avoided, would

and in that of the world, To retire to a line, and simply hold and defend it, would not terminate the war. On the severe, and tend to protract it indefinitely. It s not to be expected that Mexico, after refuboundary, when our victorious army are in possession of her capital, and in the heart of her country, would permit us to hold it without resistance. That she would continue the war, and in the most harrassing and annoying and their faithful execution. forms, there can be no doubt. A border warfare of the most savage character, extending over a long line, would be unceasingly waconstantly in the field, stationed at posts and ry and prowess everywhere exhibited during verned by a foreign prince.

made, and to continue the prosecution of the undeceive them.

ever and wherever our forces have encounter- lieve herself from her just liabilities. By such the satisfactory peace can be obtained. In the conquest of the republic of Mexico, or to ansatisfactory peace can be obtained. In the ed the enemy, though he was in vastly superior numbers, and often entrenched in fortified negative against her, would have no remedy either negative and at property of all who should not take the actual condition of the Mexican people will be made at the actual condition of the Mexican government, for some years past, and at property of all who should not take the actual condition of the Mexican people will be made the actual condition of the Mexican people will be made the actual condition of the Mexican people will be made to feel the burdens of the war, and, consulting we should adopt measures to indemnify our to feel the burdens of the war, and at present, that positions of his own selection, and of great strength, he has been defeated. Too much praise cannot be been defeated and praise cannot be been defeated. Too much praise cannot be been defeated and praise cannot be been defeated. Too much praise cannot be been defeated and praise cannot be been def praise cannot be bestowed upon our officers vent such a peace, and no treaty which does ern them. Mexico is too feeble a power to mencement of the war, New Mexico and the to her conditions, be a free, independent, and tions from the Secretary of War, in the month just peace. and men, regulars and volunteers, for their gallantry, discipline, indomitable courage and never the most prosperous republic. The United States were distance of more than a thousand miles from forces. Our military and naval commanders are considered upon our oncers which does not prosperous republic. The United States were of June, 1846, and again by Major General Californias were taken possession of by our distance of more than a thousand miles from forces. Our military and naval commanders of the list session of Congress, events transpired in the prosecution forces. Our military and naval commanders are considered upon his own convictions of the list session of the list sess perseverance, all seeking the post of danger, and vicing with each other in deeds of noble daring.

A treaty of peace should settle all existing differences between the two countries. If an one than a thousand times are now in our undisputed to be retained by her, they would constitute but for a short differences between the two countries. If an one than a thousand times are now in decided upon his own contributed to be retained to be retained to be retained the propriety of issuing it in a proclamation of the war which, in my judgment, required a difference should settle all existing the propriety of issuing it in a proclamation of the war which, in my judgment, required a difference should constitute but for a short on terms of amity and good neighborhood with her. This she would not suffer. By the provinces are now in our undisputed with the propriety of issuing it in a proclamation of the war which, in my judgment, required a difference should settle all existing the propriety of issuing it in a proclamation of the war which, in my judgment, required a difference should constitute but for a short in the field than had by her, they would constitute but for a short in the propriety of issuing it in a proclamation of the war which, in my judgment, required a difference should exist the propriety of issuing it in a proclamation of the war which, in my judgment, required a difference should exist the propriety of issuing it in a proclamation of the war which, in my judgment, required a difference should exist the propriety of issuing it in a proclamation of the war which, in my judgment, required a difference should exist the propriety of issuing it in a proclamation of the war which, in my judgment, required a difference should exist the propriety of issuing it in a proclamation of the war which, in my judgment, required a difference should exist the propriety of issuing it in a proclamation of the war which, in the propriety of issuing it in a proclamation of the war which, in the propriety of issuing it in a

Besides New Mexico and the Californias, tween him and his government, a copy of the war, by making them feel its pressure acsecurity of the present government.

convinced that it is the true interest of their quire contributions for its support," if it that freely, and to adopt the measure necessary for licability of enforcing the measure. restoration of peace. With a people distract- Gen. Taylor, on the twenty-sixth of Ootoed and divided by contending factions, and ber, 1846, replied, from Monterey, that "it With the views I entertain, I cannot favor a government subject to constant changes, by would have been impossible hitherto, and is tory peace. In such event, it may become For the reasons assigned by him, he proper for our commanding generals in the adopt the policy of his instructions, but defield to give encouragement and assurances of clared his readiness to do so, "should the arprotection to the friends of peace in Mexico in my, in its future operations, reach a portion the establishment and mainteance of a free re- of the country which may be made to supply publican government of their own choice, able the troops with advantage." He continued and willing to conclude a peace which would to pay for the articles of supply which were be just to them, and secure to us the indemni- drawn from the enemy's country. be to degrade the nation in its own estimation ty we demand. This may become the only Similar instructions were issued to Major mode of obtaining such a peace. Should such General Scott on the third of April, 1847, who he the result, the war which Mexico has forced replied, from Jalapa, on the twentieth of May upon us would thus be converted into an en- 1847, that, if it be expected that "the army contrary, it would encourage Mexico to per- during blessing to herself. After finding her is to support itself by forced contributions letorn and distracted by factions, and ruled by vied upon the country, we may ruin and exmilitary usurpers, we should then leave her asperate the inhabitants, and starve ourselsing to establish such a line as a permanent with a republican government in the enjoy- ves." The same discretion was given to him tive duties in the great family of nations, and also continued to pay for the articles of sup

If, after affording this encouragement and After the army had reached the heart of the ged. It would require a large army to be kept Mexico commenced the war, and prior to that that time prevented it would not be such as to fend it. The enemy, relieved from the pres- hausted all honorable means in pursuit of September, and again on the sixth of October, sure of our arms on his coasts and in the po-pulous parts of the interior, would direct his try with our troops, taking the full measure addressed by the Secretary of War to General attention to this line, and, selecting an isola- of indemnity into our own hands, and must Scott, and his attention was again called to

be on the side of the enemy. We could levy hostile to peaceful relations with the United al Taylor for his government.

but must remain inactive and await his ap- withdrawn before a peace was concluded, that val commanders to levy and collect a military vent the possibility of timely succor or rein- our own safety, and in pursuance of our es- may either exclude foreign commerce altogeth-

require as large an army as would be necessa- they have acted, the adoption and prosecution the war.

war in the heart of the enemy's country. It In the future prosecution of the war, the en- companying reports of the Secretary of War is also far from being certain that the expen- emy must be made to feel its pressure more and of the Secretary of the Navy, by which it ses of the war would be diminished by such than they have heretofore done. At its com- appears that a sum exceeding half a million of mencement, it was deemed proper to conduct dollars has been collected. I am persuaded that the best means of vin- it in a spirit of forbearance and liberality - This amount would undoubtedly have been dicating the national honor and interest, and With this end in view, early measures were much larger, but for the difficulty of keeping will be to prosecute it with increased energy would permit, the mass of the Mexican popu- the interior, so as to enable the owners of the In my annual message to Congress of De- Mexico, but against their faithless government, fidently expected that this difficulty will, to a been waged with a view to conquest; but hav- from their minds the false impressions which ed forces which have been sent to the field, ing been commenced by Mexico, it has been their designing and interested rulers had art- Measures have recently been aldoted by army, regulars and volunteers, have covered enable Mexico—the acknowledged debtor, cession of territory which it was probable quires that the war should be prosecuted with the war should be prosecuted with quires that the war should be prosecuted with an object of the war, to make a permanent were directed also to respect the rights of per- en. By such a policy, at the same time that

took place in the month of August last, be- proper to change the manner of conducting which is herewith communicated. "For this cording to the usage observed under similar

Paredes. Such may be the condition of in- of September, 1846, instructions were given by the Secretary of War to Maj. Gen. Taylor There can be no doubt that the peaceable to "draw supplies" for our army "from the and well disposed inhabitants of Mexico are enemy, without paying for them, and to recountry to conclude an honorable peace with way he was satisfied he could "get abundant the United Stutes; but the apprehension of supplies for his forces." In directing the becoming the victims of some military faction execution of these instructions, much was manifesting their feelings by any public act. manding officer, who was best acquainted The removal of any such apprehension would with the circumstances by which he was sutprobably cause them to speak their sentiments rounded, the wants of the army, and the prac-

ment of real independence, and domestic that had been to Gen. Taylor in this respect. peace and prosperity, performing all her rela- Gen Scott, for the reasons assigned by him; promoting her own happiness by wise laws ply for the army which were drawn from the

protection, and after all the persevering and most wealthy portion of Mexico, it was supsincere efforts we have made, from the moment posed that the obstacles which had before time, to adjust our differences with her, we render impracticable the levy of forced conbably prefer to any other. Were we to as- wrongs of which we complain unredressed, by doing so, there was danger of depriving sume a defensive attitude on such a line, all but would be the signal for new and fierce ci- the army of the necessary supplies. Copies the advantages of such a state of war would vil dissensions and new revolutions—all alike of these despatches were forwarded to Gener-

On the thirty first of March last, I caused way make him feel the pressure of the war, Besides, there is danger, if our troops were an order to be issued to our military and naproach, being in constant uncertainty at what the Mexican people, wearied with successive cantribution upon all vessels and merchandize point on the line, or at what time he might make revolutions, and deprived of protection for which might enter any of the ports of Mexian assault. He may assemble and organize their persons and property, might at length be co in our military occupation, and to apply an overwhelming force in the interior, on his inclined to yield to foreign influences, and to such contributions towards defraying the exown side of the line, and, concealing his pur- cast themselves into the arms of some Euro- penses of the war. By virtue of the rights pose, make a sudden assault upon some one of pean monarch for protection from the anarchy of conquest and the laws of war, the conquerour posts so distant from any other as to pre- and suffering which would ensue. This, for er, consulting his own safety or convenience; forcements; and in this way our gallant army tablished policy, we should be compelled to er from all such points, or permit it upon such would be exposed to the danger of being cut resist. We could never consent that Mexico terms and conditions as he may prescribe. Beoff in detail; or if, by their unequalled brave- should be thus converted into a monarchy go- fore the principal ports of Mexico were blockthis war, they should repulse the enemy, their Mexico is our near neighbor, and her boun- impost duties, under the laws of Mexico, was numbers stationed at any one post may be too daries are coterminous with our own, through paid into the Mexican treasury. After these small to pursue him If the enemy be repul- the whole extent across the North American ports had fallen into our military possession, sed in one attack, he would have nothing to continent, from ocean to ocean. Both politi- the blockade was raised, and commerce with do but to retreat to his own side of the line, cally and commercially, we have the deepest them permitted upon prescribed terms and and, being in no fear of a pursuing army, may interest in her regeneration and prosperity .- conditions. They were opened to the trade reinforce himself at leisure, for another attack Indeed, it is impossible that, with any just re- of all nations upon the payment of duties on the same or some other post. He may, too, gard to our own safety, we can ever become more moderate in their amount than those cross the line between our posts, make rapid indifferent to her fate.

It may be that the Mexican government and indifferent to her fate.

It may be that the Mexican government and indifferent to her fate. murder the inhabitants, commit depredations people have misconstrued or misunderstood to the Mexican treasury, was directed to be and consider any proposition which may be pursue him. Such would probably be the ing difficulties between the two countries.— Care was taken that the officers, soldiers, and harrassing character of a mere defensive war They may have supposed that we would sub- sailors of our army and navy should be ex-Since the liberal proposition of the United on our part. If our forces, when attacked, or mit to terms degrading to the nation; or they exempted from the operations of the order; the line, drive back the enemy, and conquer supposed division of opinion in the United the order operated must be consumed by Mexhim, this would be again to invade the ene- States on the subject of the war, and may ican citizens, the contributions exacted were,

> ry to hold all the conquests we have already of the energetic policy proposed must soon For the amount of contributions which have been levied in this form, I refer you to the ac-

waged not against the peaceful inhabitants of it to the inhabitants of the country. It is con-

carried into the enemy's country, and will be fully attempted to make, that the war on our which the internal as well as external revevigorously prosecuted there, with a view to part was one of conquest; that it was a war nues of Mexico; in all places in our military Had the government of Mexico acceded to obtain an honorable peace, and thereby secure against their religion and their churches, which occupation, will be seized and appropriated to gress, were fully known to that body. Since that time, the war has been prosecuted increased energy, and I am gratified to state with a success which commands universal citizens or subjects of another, unless they Californias, as proposed by the commissioner red. Mexico having declined to do this, and hold large pecuniary demands against Mexico having declined to do this, and hold large pecuniary demands against Mexico having declined to do this, and hold large pecuniary demands against Mexico having declined to do this, and hold large pecuniary demands against Mexico having declined to do this, and hold large pecuniary demands against Mexico having declined to do this, and hold large pecuniary demands against Mexico having declined to do this, and hold large pecuniary demands against Mexico having declined to do this, and hold large pecuniary demands against Mexico having declined to do this, and hold large pecuniary demands against Mexico having declined to do this, and hold large pecuniary demands against Mexico having declined to do this, and hold large pecuniary demands against Mexico having declined to do this, and hold large pecuniary demands against Mexico having declined to do this, and hold large pecuniary demands against Mexico having declined to do this, and hold large pecuniary demands against Mexico having declined to do this, and hold large pecuniary demands against Mexico having declined to do this, and hold large pecuniary demands against Mexico having declined to do this, and hold large pecuniary demands against Mexico having declined to do this, and hold large pecuniary demands against Mexico having declined to do this, and hold large pecuniary demands against Mexico having declined to do this, and hold large pecuniary demands against Mexico having declined to do this, and hold large pecuniary demands against Mexico having declined to do this, and hold large pecuniary demands against Mexico having declined to do this, and hold large pecuniary demands against Mexico having declined to do this, and hold large pecuniary demands against Mexico having declined to do this, and hold large pecuniary demands against Mexico havi

while every patriot's heart must exult, and a just national pride animate every bosom, in beholding the high proofs of courage and content in the mount of the summate military skill, steady discipline, and the mount of the boundary of the summate will are summate military skill, steady discipline, and the mount of the summate will the summate will are summate military skill, steady discipline, and the summate will the summate will the summate will be summate